

organization must never for a moment be overlooked. With a little care, however, the point at which direct exercise of the lungs ought to stop may easily be determined by observing its effects.

#### FOREIGN.

Two seats of the famous O'Connell have been vacated in the British Parliament and his competitor at the election declared to be entitled to the seat. But the seat of Kilkenny has been vacated by its occupant to make room for him, and he will of course be again returned to Parliament.

Some accounts represent it to be probable that a war will take place between Great Britain and France on the one side and Russia on the other.

The Queen of Madagascar has by an edict suppressed the profession of Christianity among her subjects—she has prohibited under severe penalties, any departure from the custom of their ancestors.

#### Extract of a letter, dated,

London, May 14.

Mr. Jaudon has just concluded a bargain on behalf of the United States Bank, which may possibly have some effect on your exchanges. The conditions of the bargain are these—that the United States Bank issue bonds to the extent of one million and a half sterling, 100 sterling per bond, redeemable at three periods of 12, 18 and 24 months in equal proportions, with interest, payable in London, at 5 per cent; both the interest and principal to be paid without reference to the exchange between the two countries. It has not yet transpired how the transmission of the sum will be conducted, whether in specie or by the Bank drawing.

New Orleans, June 6.

Mr. Grace, a citizen of this interesting country, brings further news from the belligerents. The Texian army, 1800 strong, under the command of Brigadier General Rusk, was on the east side of the Colorado river on the 18th of May, preparing to cross and follow the Mexican invaders on their retreat, and prevent them from taking off any property. The Mexican army under Filisola, above 3000, were on the west side of the Colorado, in the most deplorable condition, having 1000 sick and wounded and the balance in a state of starvation. By this gentleman's account, it also appears that General Filisola sent a request to General Rusk, begging to be permitted to keep the 300 or 400 heaves, (then in possession of the Mexicans) and stating that, if allowed to do so, he would not only pay for them, but consider the granting of his application as a debt of gratitude. General Rusk (with the humanity that ever characterizes the brave, and which is so little known in the Mexican army) consented to the request. The Mexican army had taken the lower route, by the way of Copano and Matamoros, to avoid the Indians, who they feared would interrupt them on the other track. The Mexicans appeared to wish themselves at home again, never more to meddle with the brave Texans.

#### MEXICO.

The schr. *Bonita*, BONTOMES, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ult., in four days from Tampico. She brought no papers, having been forbidden to do so. The passengers stated that some disturbance had been caused at Tampico, by the news of Santa Anna's capture, but that the population had not proceeded to any extremity, in consequence of the honorable and energetic conduct of the Commandant at Tampico, who had resolved to turn the cannon against the citizens in case they should attack the resident foreigners. News from Mexico was anxiously awaited at Tampico, to know what part to take in the revolution, which would probably break out at that place.

New Orleans, June 4.

By the arrival last evening of the schr. *Canache*, from Matamoros, whence she sailed 25th ultimo, we learn that news had been received at that place confirming the victory of the Texans over Santa Anna and his division of the Mexican army, which produced no extraordinary sensations in the minds of the citizens.

*Mexico and Texas.*—A passenger who arrived upon Opelousas, says the N. O. Bee, of the 30th ult., brings the news that Col. WALL, the commander of a strong Mexican division of 1200 men, had, at the request of SANTA ANNA, surrendered himself a prisoner, with his whole force, to about 300 or 400 Texans. The same paper says, it was also stated that the Texian force, under Col. BURLESON, had overtaken the main division of the Mexican army, under FELITOLA and SEMA, when crossing the Colorado, and that the Mexicans merely requested to be undisturbed in their retreat from Texas. It was further stated, that the Mexicans had thrown a large quantity of ammunition into the river, lest it should fall into the hands of the Texans, and that the latter had prudently pursued the policy of building a bridge for the escape of the former, who were still three to one.

The *Bulletin*, of the same date, states that a highly respectable citizen of Texas arrived the evening before, by the way of Red River, who brought intelligence, eight days later than had previously been received, and who stated, that on the 16th inst. the Mexican army was rapidly retreating, in disorder, having thrown a large number of muskets into the San Fernando River, and that a large number of Texans had visited the Mexican camp on the Colorado, and slept there one night, and that the Mexicans treated them more like their conquerors than their captives, and had assured them that if only allowed to return

unmolested, they would never trouble the Texans again. The same informant added that a Texian met Wall, the well known French General in Santa Anna's service, on the prairie, who said, on being questioned, that he was proceeding to see what kind of a treaty Santa Anna was about to make with the Texans, when he was taken into camp, and detained as a prisoner, with the other great folks.—*Ibid.*

From the New Orleans Observer.

It is stated that the Mexican forces are again concentrating on San Antonio de Bexar, preparatory to making another attempt to overcome the Texans. This is certainly more probable than the previous accounts of their retreating in confusion from the country. Their forces already in Texas are stated at five thousand.

We are told that Santa Anna has hardly recovered from the surprise which he felt at not having been instantly executed, in revenge for the barbarities which he had committed upon the unfortunate prisoners that had fallen into his hands. In this the Texans have done nobly. Their forbearance in this instance, is the most glorious victory of the two. It will teach to their enemy the broad distinction between savage and civilized warfare, and will confer on themselves a lasting honor, which could not have been earned by oceans of bloodshed.

#### INDIAN WAR.

##### THE CHEROKEES.

From the Athens Whig of the 4th inst.

The *Cherokees*.—By yesterday's mail we received a letter, from a highly respectable gentleman of Gainville, from which we copy the following:

GAINESVILLE, 2d June, 1836.

Mr. J. W. JONES—

Sir:—I am sorry to inform you that I have some cause to change my opinion with regard to the Cherokee Indians, since I wrote you last. Dick Taylor and Son reached here on Tuesday night last, from Washington City, much dissatisfied with the ratification of the Treaty, and young Taylor repeatedly said there would be blood shed. I am of the opinion that nothing but the interference of John Ross, will prevent a war between the parties: viz: Ridge's and Ross's. The people are becoming alarmed in many places, and particularly about Dahlonega. Allen Matthews arrived here yesterday evening with his family, and says several other families speak of coming in. Yet I can scarcely believe there is danger.

From the Newnan Palladium.

*More Indian War.*—The *Cherokees* are up!—We have two letters before us, one from Col. Parr, commanding in Carroll, to Gen. Wood, stating that the inhabitants on the frontiers of that county are in great consternation on account of the hostile movements of the Cherokees. He has raised a volunteer mounted company to act upon the Indians, and to form a cordon upon the line of Carroll and the Cherokee country. They march to their stations on the 24th, under the command of Lieut. Col. Wagon. Another from W. G. Springer, Esq., to Gen. Wood, stating that there is a large party of Cherokees in and about Cedar-town, the present county site of Paulding, whose movements are evidently hostile—that the white inhabitants are under alarm—that they are without ammunition, and urge the General to furnish a supply as soon as practicable.

Rumors state that Cedar town has been laid in ashes, and from twelve to sixteen families butchered by the Cherokees. We have also been informed that the mail rider who rides through Cedar town refuses to return on account of the hostile appearance of the Indians, when he passed through a few days ago. We have this moment been informed by Judge Springer, who has just arrived from Carroll, that a number of families have already come over into Carroll from Paulding, that the Indian force now collected is computed from 3 to 500, that they demand provisions from the whites, and are robbing them of their cattle. One Indian has been killed in the act of driving off cattle. As blood has been shed, the inhabitants are fearful that, as the troops from this section leave for the Creek nation, the Cherokees will rise and commence a general massacre. Therefore we anticipate that our volunteers, on their arrival at head quarters, will receive orders to counter march to protect their own homes, as the present seat of the apprehended hostilities is only about a day's ride from here.

The Mobile Register says, that the latest dates from the Creek nation are contained in reports of the 21st and 22d ult., from Shackelford, at Tuskegee. The Indian chief HOPOTH YOHOLLO was in communication with Tuskegee at the head of 300 friendly Indians, and had brought in, as prisoners, a number of hostiles. OFUSKEE YOHOLLO, a chief, who came in as friendly, was denounced as a spy by the other Indians, and sent to Hopoth Yoholo. On his way he attempted to escape, and was killed. The friendly Indians estimated the hostiles at 700, dispersed in small parties. Tuskegee is well fortified and garrisoned, and so is Irwinton, and when the forces from Mobile arrive, the communication between the Creeks and Seminoles, already interrupted will be completely cut off.

Chas. Cour.

From the Columbus Herald of June 7.

##### HOSTILE CREEKS.

The force of the hostile foe in Alabama has been so variously estimated, that we have taken some pains to ascertain their true numbers.

There are in the Creek nation 8,000 (low estimate) warriors, including boys capable of doing much mischief.

There are 700 friendly Indians in the camps of O-poth-le Yo-ho-lo and E-cho Had-jo; 300 in Chambers county; 80 at this place, and 20 at Fort Mitchell; making in all 1,000 friendly warriors.

The Indians have all been repeatedly invited to come in; their hostility has been put upon this issue, and every inducement offered to bring them under our protection.

Ne-ah Mic-co has 700 warriors at Wal-loo-ta-ha-ka and is by some thought to be friendly; but such is not the case. General Woodward expressed to us no doubts of his hostility—and we perused a letter a few days since written at Ne-ah Mic-co's camp, which detailed nothing but a long series of the most wanton and blood-thirsty actions.

There can be no doubt, but that the murderous attack on the stages was made by a band from his camp—some of the stage horses having been found in their possession.

After the most thorough inquiry upon the subject, we cannot believe that the hostile party number less than 6,000.

We learn from a highly respectable source, that information had reached Headquarters at Columbus on the 10th inst., of an engagement which had taken place near Roanoke between a party of Indians, supposed about two hundred in number, and Capt. Garmon's Company from Gwinnett—Captain G. was wounded and several of his men killed—the loss of the Indians not known.

A very intelligent correspondent, who has the best means of correct information, informs us that three fourths of the nation are hostile; that their temporary successes have recruited their numbers and spirit.

Milledgeville Recorder, June 14.

Seven companies U. S. troops had passed through Milledgeville before the 14 inst. for Fort Mitchell. Three or four hundred marines and two companies of artillery were expected on for the same destination.

Georgia Journal, June 14.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 4th inst. contains a long letter to Gov. CALL, from Major READ, giving an account of his expedition to Camp McLemore, on the Withlacoochee, and rescue of the brave garrison at that post, and much information relative to the seat of war, and the Indians. Major READ is of opinion that one thousand volunteers would be adequate to terminate the war, and that May, June and July are the most healthy months of the spring, summer, and fall, to operate in. In corroboration of this, he states that there was not a case of disease in the Withlacoochee Block House, and but one even of slight indisposition, though the miserable edifices had no roof on it, and the men had subsisted for upwards of 20 days without meat, bread or salt—paroled corn, and coarse hominy, made from corn exposed to the weather, and run through a worn out hand mill, was their only food. He urges General CALL to act at once, insisting that the women and children of the foe can now be found, wherever their plantations are, and that their crops, which are growing, can be destroyed.—*Charleston Courier.*

From the correspondence of the Georgia Journal.

Fort Ingersoll, (Ala.) June 5, 1836.

Five Indian runners sent to Neah-Mic-co's camp, returned to-day, and report, that he had gone to Chambers county, to surrender himself, accompanied by 50 friendly Indians. Subsequent information contradicts the rumor of Ne-ah Mic-co's intention to come in, & represents him as still maintaining an equivocal attitude. A white flag is still flying where he has placed himself, but many hostile Indians are said to have assembled there. Yesterday, Capt Hoxie's Independent company of Artillery, accompanied by Capt. Bush's mounted Infantry, proceeded to scour the country some six or seven miles below this place. They came upon a small camp of two or three Indians, that bore marks of being recently deserted.

A soldier from Fort Mitchell, states that the Indians were committing depredations on the Alabama side, within a mile of the Fort.

An express arrived this evening in Columbus, from Fort Twigg, stating that the Indians attempted to cross the Chattahoochee at Boykin's Ferry. They were discovered about day light as they were launching their Canoes, by a small Picket stationed there. The guard fired upon them and the Indians returned the fire. A smart engagement ensued. The Picket consisted of seven men. The Indians are variously estimated; from 30 to 200. The probability is, that there about 40 or 50. One white man was wounded slightly; five Indians were seen to fall.

Capt. Baker, in command of a company of Alabama Volunteers, reached Columbus this evening. He reports that the destruction and rapine on the plantations above this, is almost incredible. The Indians in that neighborhood profess to be friendly, and under the mask of friendship commit depredations, which they ascribe to the hostile tribes.

JUNE 6.

The army is not yet organized entirely.—Troops continue to arrive, and I do not know when the whole force will be mustered. Upwards of fifty companies have been mustered into service. The Major General and Staff, were regularly mustered into service on the 4th inst. It is estimated there are between 3 and 4,000 men in the field.

We move to-morrow—destination as yet unknown.

Brigadiers General Lowe and White, are appointed to the command of the Brigades.

Information has reached here, that Opoth-yo-ho-lo, has captured 29 hostile Indians and one white man found with them. The Indians are in Montgomery Jail. The news can be relied on.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, and one in whom entire confidence may be placed, arrived in our city yesterday evening, from Hawkinsville, which place he left on Tuesday last. He states that on the evening before he left, an express arrived at that place, from Gen. Irwin, to Gen. Wilcox, stating that a body of about 2000 Indians had crossed the Chattahoochee, near Roanoke, had killed some of the inhabitants of Stewart County, and were making their way, as it was supposed, for Florida, in the direction of Lowndes, Lee, and Baker Counties, Geo. A gentleman who came in company with our informant, took a copy of the express; but we have not been able to see him. The intelligence had been sent to Gov. Call of Florida.

Augusta Sentinel.

#### CONGRESS.

##### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

##### SENATE.

##### Count Boutourlin's Library.

June 4.—Mr. Clay moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the joint resolution for the purchase of the library of Count Boutourlin was rejected, and the motion being agreed to the resolution was laid on the table.

Tuesday, June 7.—A joint resolution, authorizing a contract for four historical pictures, to fill the vacant niches in the Rotundo, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Wednesday, June 8.—One of the amendments of the House was an increase of the appropriation for the removal of the Creeks, so as to embrace the whole of them, being about 21,000, at \$30 a head. The first estimate was for 12,000, at a lower rate. It was asked of the chairman of the committee if it was possible to effect this operation of removing the Creeks during the present year, and the reply was, that if they could be got into the humor, their removal might be effected before the next meeting of Congress.

While this amendment was pending, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, the further consideration of the subject was arrested, by a motion made by Mr. Calhoun to lay the whole matter on the table, which was agreed to.

*Incendiary Publications.*—On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to prohibit deputy postmasters from receiving and transmitting certain papers described therein in the States in which they are, or may be, prohibited by law.

The question being on the passage of the bill,—its third and last reading.

A discussion took place, in which Mr. Webster, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Davis, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Walker, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, engaged.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Grundy, King, of Alabama, King of Geo., Mangum, Moore, Nicholas, Porter, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Tallmage, Walker, White, Wright—19.

Nays.—Messrs. Benton, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Illinois, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Morris, Naudain, Niles, Prentiss, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster—25.

So the bill was rejected.

##### PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

Monday, June 9.—The bill to regulate the public deposits being taken up, Mr. Wright spoke on the Bill, and expressed his design to offer an amendment providing that the Deposit Banks shall render all those services to the United States which were rendered by the late Bank of the United States, which amendment was offered by him and adopted.

The Senate adjourned without taking a question on the Bill.

##### Veto Message.

Friday, June 10.—A Message was received from the President of the United States, returning the Bill, passed by both Houses of Congress, fixing the meetings of Congress in the beginning of November, and the close of the long session in the middle of May.

The Bill was accompanied with the veto of the President upon it, which was read, and assigned as an objection to the bill that Congress have not the constitutional power to pass a law fixing on the termination of its long session.

Monday, June 13.

Mr. John Page, elected by the Legislature of New Hampshire to succeed Mr. Hill in the Senate appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Niles presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut recommending the recognition of Texian Independence.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

June 7.

##### LAND BILL.

The bill from the Senate providing for the distribution amongst the several States for a limited time, of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, and the motions pending on the reference of the same, were taken up.

The question was first taken on the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when there appeared YEAS 97, NAYS 96.

The SPEAKER said that, under the ninth rule of the House, he was entitled to vote in the case; and he accordingly voted in the negative.

So the motion was lost.

Some debate then arose but no question was taken on the bill.

The following resolution was offered yesterday by Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing at the disposal of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, for the use of that State, cannon, carriages, and all the necessary implements and appendages thereto, for three companies of light artillery, so long as hostilities may be apprehended from the Indians on the Western frontier of said State.

Michigan and Arkansas, June 9. After spending the morning upon various bills of little public interest, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. The Committee remained in session throughout the day, all night, and till after 11 o'clock next day, when it rose and reported the bills to the House. In the course of the night Mr. Adams moved amendments to the Arkansas bill that "nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent of Congress to the article in the constitution of the said State in relation to slavery and the emancipation of slaves." Lost by a vote of 98 to 32. Mr. Slade moved an amendment to prevent slavery in Arkansas. Rejected. State of the vote not given in the published report.

The National Intelligencer in accounting for this protracted session says:

The sitting of the House, however, which began at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, and ended at 11 o'clock yesterday, is absolutely without a precedent in our history, if not in all the history of legislation. It was a Herculean task for those members who persevered to the end, and a vexatious and painful trial to the constitutions of those who were at last obliged to seek repose, many of whom were brought out of their beds in the dead of the night, by the officers of the House, to replenish the House, and enable it to keep a quorum.

The purpose of this great effort on the part of the Majority may, we suppose, be stated plainly here, without offence to any one, because it is a purpose which no individual in that majority would desire to conceal. The bills which have passed the Senate, for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan as States into the Union, were before the House as in committee of the whole: that is, the Speaker's Chair is filled, in such case, by another Member, who becomes Chairman of the House, which, by a legal fiction is then called a committee. Whilst in committee, the Previous Question is silent; nor can the Yeas and Nays be taken. There is no way, therefore, of ending any debate in committee of the whole, if the minority persist in it, whatever may be the will of the majority, but by sitting it out. The majority in the case before us were determined to get these bills out of committee of the whole, that, being reported to the House (as they have been,) they might be subject to the operation of the Previous Question. The majority of the House is anxious, of all things, that these bills should pass; and that they should pass without amendment apprehending that their final passage would be endangered by having to go back to the Senate with amendments. By resorting to the Previous Question, the majority, having succeeded in forcing the committee of the whole to report the bills to the House will have it in their power, if they chose, when the bills again come up, to preclude both debate and amendment, and bring the House at once to a direct question on the passage of the Bills.

Saturday, June 11.

During the reading of the Journal a reporter named Wheeler made an attack upon another reporter named Codd in the presence of the House. They were taken in custody by the sergeant at arms; but Codd was afterwards released, on the ground that he had committed no breach of privilege.

Monday, June 13.

The bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas both passed their second and third reading by large majorities, all amendments and discussion being cut off by the previous question.

##### RESULT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.

From the Boston Gazette.

Viewing Texas as independent, what will be its effect upon this country, and in particular upon New England? Most assuredly it will tend to a rapid settlement of Texas, and open its ports to a valuable commercial intercourse with our own Atlantic cities. The people of the Southern and Western States have manifested great enthusiasm in favor of the Texian cause. But we apprehend that the relative effects of the revolution will operate more beneficially on the North, than on the South. The inducements held out to settlers, in the shape of lands of the most fertile character, and adapted to the cultivation of all the great southern staples, will attract more powerfully Southern planters, and the consequence will be, that the main portion of emigrants will go from the Southern States. Marylanders, Virginians, Carolinians, and Georgians, will be anxious to leave their own worn out lands, for the salubrious climate and more fertile soil of Texas. The remote tendency will be, to transform Maryland and Virginia into non-slaveholding States. Be this as it may, the Southern and Western States will mainly contribute to the peopling of the new Republic.

But without losing so large a proportion of population, our northern cities will participate in a more extended and active commerce; our carrying trade will be augmented: the crops of cotton, rice, and sugar, will be increased, and the products of Texas, cultivated by natives of the United States, will be poured into our great marts of commerce, with an abundance hitherto unknown.

Viewed in this light, the victory of General Houston will operate beneficially upon the manufactures of New England, by affording more extended markets for their fabrics: it will be favorable to our

shipping merchants engaged in the carrying trade, and to the whole northern community, in augmented supplies of southern products. In short, every new field of commerce and enterprise, contributes essentially to the prosperity of the active population of New England. Taking a comprehensive survey of the subject, therefore, the Texian revolution bids fair to become a source of greater benefit to the northern than to the Southern States.—Thus far, in a business point of consideration.

#### CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1836.

We have received the second number of a neat little paper called the *Carolina Beacon*, published in Greensborough (N. C.) by Zeverly and West. It does not engage in party politics. The number before us is ornamented with a cut giving a view of the Passaic falls; and correctly engraved views of native scenery are promised in future numbers.—We wish the proprietors success.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser has changed hands. Joshua W. Cochran Esq. late of Fayetteville is now the Editor and Proprietor. The paper is neatly printed and, we have no doubt, will be ably conducted.

##### SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

A letter dated at Fort Leavenworth, May 6, from Capt. Duncan to Col. Kearney, by him forwarded to the war department says: that a party of eight persons from a trading station high up on the Arkansas was attacked by a war party of Indians consisting of about 200, and that three of the whites were killed. It was not known to what tribe the Indians belong. The same letter states that a Delaware Indian named Cohan, just returned from the South, had attended a council of the Creeks and Cherokees to consider a proposition from Santa Anna to unite with him in the conquest of Louisiana as far North as Missouri, and that these tribes had treated the proposition with contempt.

We learn from the Charleston Courier that an agency of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania is contemplated in Charleston.

It is said that Santa Anna was once at a Catholic school in Baltimore.

Post Offices in S. C.—Two new Post Offices have been recently established in this District, one of which is called Ligon's Mills, and J. B. Wallace appointed Post-Master—the other, Mush Creek, and Oliver Barrett, P. M.

A new office has also been established in Spartanburgh District, called Limestone Springs—Wm. Murray, P. M.

Maj. Joseph Burnett has been appointed Post Master at Falls, Pickens District.

Shady Grove, Union District, has been discontinued.

##### Greenville Mountaineer.

Charleston City Government.—A Public meeting in Charleston some time since appointed a committee to take into consideration the subject of making some changes in the city government. The following were the committee. Hon. C. J. COLCOCK, Chairman, JAMES G. HOLMES, Gen. J. HAMILTON, JAMES L. PETTIGRUE, ALEX. MAXEY, HENRY A. DESAUSSURE, and CHARLES EDMONDSTON.

In their report they recommend that the Intendant be made the chief executive officer of the city, that he be required to devote the whole of his time to the business of his office, and that he receive a salary of from three to five thousand dollars; and that the salary of the Recorder be reduced from \$3,500 to \$1500.

The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has issued notes of \$5,000 and \$10,000. They are said to be beautifully executed.

The Boston Atlas says, it is now generally understood at Washington that Mr. ADAMS will not support Mr. VAN BUREN for the Presidency.

Rail Road Delegates.—At a public meeting in Georgetown, (S. C.) on the 8th inst., Thomas Pettigru, R. J. W. Alston, J. Pinckney Alston, and J. Izard Middleton, were appointed Delegates to the Knoxville Convention.

There is truth and good sense in the following, from the Boston Morning Post:

Advertising.—One great cause of the commercial prosperity of New York is the practice, prevalent among all the merchants there of advertising their goods in the newspapers,—an example which might be followed, with great advantage elsewhere. The newspapers of this city convey to the stranger a very imperfect idea of the amount of business transacted within its limits. Out of town merchants ought not to be expected to grope their way from wharf to wharf, or from street to street, to hunt up the goods which they may wish to purchase—the newspapers of the day ought to be a never failing directory in which they can look with confidence for an inventory of the stocks in market. If this be the case—as it is not here—the stranger could buy with much greater facility; and many who now go to other cities, would leave their cash with us.

BET SUGAR.—A method has been lately discovered in Westphalia, by which 10 pounds of sugar, perfectly crystallized can be extracted from 100 lbs. of the beet-root in twelve hours. The secret was immediately purchased for 20,000 fr. with the condition that it should not be used beyond the provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia.